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Lonnie Haefner, Ph.D., professor of civil engineering, points out slipshod maintenance of a parapet joist on a pedestrian/road bridge in St. Louis County.

Haefner says that at least 43 percent of the nearly 600,000 bridges in the United States are maintained poorly, and thus unsafe.

"Third World country, we'd go to the bridges and highways," says Lonnie Haefner, transportation engineer. "The condition of the bridges and the state of their funding in the United States is so bad that if we were a Third World country, we'd go to the World Bank for a loan," says the engineer.

As recently as 1987, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) estimated that 244,000 of the nation's 547,000 bridges were considered deficient, Haefner says. Of these, 131,000 were structurally deficient and 112,000 were considered functionally obsolete. Furthermore, he cites FHWA figures from 1987 showing that 37,000 American bridges were not inspected at all during the previous two years. Every bridge must be inspected at least every two years, according to federal law.

The transportation expert blames the high number of unsafe bridges on negligent maintenance due to poor funding. Bridges fail, Haefner says because they are poorly inspected or not inspected at all.

The most common method of inspection today is a simple spot visual test of the pavement and structure of bridges.

"Experts say there is a 60 percent chance of error with a visual test," says Haefner, who has often testified before Congress on matters of the nation's infrastructure. "Many structural specialists warn that visual tests don't reveal hidden problems in the structure; they're often very inaccurate."

Substructures ignored
More startling than the seemingly casual inspection of bridges is the disregard for the substructure of a bridge — the part that is often hidden by water. According to Lee Dickinson, Ph.D., a civil engineer who is a member of the National Transportation Board in Washington, D.C., several of the country's biggest bridge failures this decade involved breakdowns in the sprags, a concrete and stone foundation beneath the water, and other footings. Waterbeds and floods disturb and erode these foundations.

Although states are required to inspect the substructure of bridges every five years, an investigation following the Chickasawbogue Bridge failure near Mobile, Ala., in 1985 revealed that 95 states did not routinely inspect bridge substructure.

"The condition of the bridges and the state of their funding in the United States is so bad that if we were a Third World country, we'd go to the World Bank for a loan," — Lonnie Haefner
Ten people died. A long list of inadequacies was cited by the Na-

tional Transportation Safety Board in a follow-up investigation, but the main cause, it seemed, was a problem state problem solvers ignored for years.

Prior to the Bay Bridge and I-480 Bridge collapses in the October earthquake, the nation’s bridges were improved under the excessive "static load," as civil engineers term it. Thirty-three people perished.

That tragedy sparked then-Sen.

EJnig D. Ackah, Ph.D., associate profes-

sor of history, comes to the University from George Washington University, where he was an assistant professor of economics. He earned his Ph.D. in economics from Purdue University in 1982 and a doctorate in economics from North

ern Illinois University in 1980. His research focuses on the effects of monetary and fiscal policy on the business cycle.

Christopher G. Lamoreux, Ph.D., associate professor of finance, comes to Washington from Louisiana State University, where he had been an assistant professor of finance since 1985. He received a bachelor’s degree in accounting from the University of South Florida in 1978. At Syracuse University, where he was an assistant professor in the master’s in business administration (1985), a master’s in economics (1984), and a doctorate in finance (1985). His research focuses on the functioning of financial markets.

Charles Oriel, Ph.D., assistant professor of Spanish, joins Washington’s faculty from George Washington University, where he was an assistant professor in the Department of Hispanic Studies. He received his Ph.D. in Spanish literature from the University of Chicago in 1989. Both his master’s and doctorate were in the humanities. His research focuses on literature of the 13th and 14th centuries, particularly the Golden Age of Spain.

Garcilaso de la Vega, Francisco de

the ‘90s, the nation’s infrastructure is

sequestered in a government bank according to an Aug. 30 article in the

Introduction to Transpor-

author of more than 100 technical

financial issues are at the root of the

point is, we need creative financing

maintenance to the fore, if companies

higher quality construction and

ment, leased bridges might bring

several suggestions: more toll roads, nation’s bridges, Haefner offers

replacement of 1,100 bridges.

useful for any state looking to

postpaid bridges on our priority net-

program’s title refers to its

is to repair or replace 200 bridges per

year. Since 1983, he says, the program has been responsible for repair or replacement of 1,100 bridges.

What should be done

To fund needed repairs to the nation’s bridges, Haefner offers several suggestions: more toll roads, modifications in truck-weight users fees, special district funding that could be funneled into a maintenance account and the notion of leasing bridges — an investment incentive for private industry to build bridges that the government would lease.

"The problem is, we need creative financing because the current system has, overall, been a failure," Haefner says.

He suggests also a domestic equivalent to the World Bank, "a domestic development bank that would treat the squeakiest wheels first."

Finally, Haefner warns that the nation’s infrastructure — including its clattering bridges — is in peril because the curricula at our engineering schools do not adequately address the topics of infrastructure, financing, management and maintenance.

"Maintenance is a vital compo-

nent to keep the infrastructure in a state-of-the-art condition," Haefner says. But, as one of the tools in his belt, "new technologies are popular in the private sector, but not in the government. As a result, often the lesser talented are in charge of maintenance."

Procrastination will cost the

country dearly as it moves toward the

next century, Haefner warns. "Our

country dearly as it moves toward the

future of the 21st century.

The program’s title refers to its

goal of original repair or replace 1,000 bridges for $1 billion. It operates on a share of federal funds and a state diesel fuel tax surcharge of six cents per gallon that generates some $70 million annually. According to Haack, the Pennsylvania General Assembly has authorized the treatment of 6,500 out of 8,000 deficient bridges in Pennsylvania. That department’s goal is to repair or replace 200 bridges per year. Since 1983, he says, the program has been responsible for repair or replacement of 1,100 bridges.

"The reasons behind the decline in the nation’s bridges are diverse and compelling, although bureaucratic and financial issues are at the root of the problem, says Haefner, who is the author of more than 100 technical papers and Introduction to Transporta-
tation in Ann Arbor, Mich., where she was principal investigator of the Field Program of the Veterans Admini-

He received a bachelor’s degree in biological sciences from the University of Pennsylvania in 1975, and both a master’s and doctorate in business administration. His research focuses on the effects of monetary and fiscal policy on the business cycle.

Cynthia A. Loveland Cook, Ph.D., assistant professor of social work, comes to the University from the Great Lakes Regional Health Services Research and Development Field Program of the Veterans Admini-

strator in Ann Arbor, Mich., where she was principal investigator of a research in mental health, health and social work, Cook’s research is in nursing from the University of Arizona in 1998, a master’s in social work from the University of Washington in

Tony Fitzgerald
inducted into the Louisiana State University Alumni Hall of Distinction. The inductive ceremonies were held in Baton Rouge. O'Neal received both his bachelor's and his juris doctorate (1940) from Louisiana State.

Helen W. Power, Ph.D., adjunct professor of ethnic studies, presented a paper, titled "Part-Time Faculty in Women's Studies," at the Midwest Women's Placement Association Conference, held in October at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Carter Reid, Ph.D., professor of English, who spent the summer in England on an NEH travel grant, presented a paper at the York University manuscript conference at the biennial conference, which focuses on Medieval manuscripts, Reid presented his work on Harley 2253. Harley 2253 is a British library manuscript anthology on the best Middle English lyrics, including Latin, French and English, and a devotional and raucous poetry and prose. He was quoted in a Times Higher Education Supplement. His presentation will be published in early 1991. From the proceedings of the conference.

Charles J. Sutherland, M.D., assistant professor of orthopedics and surgery, presented a paper on "5-Dimensional Imaging in Surgical Planning" at the second international conference on custom-made prostheses, held in Chicago. The paper described strategies for producing 3-dimensional medical imaging data to computer assisted engineering and model building systems. Co-authors of the paper include Michael W. Vannier, M.D., professor of radiology, and Steven J. Brensia, research associate in orthopedic surgery and a doctoral candidate in civil engineering.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, Ph.D., Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor of economics and director of the Center for the Study of American Business Economics, delivered two lectures to the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The lectures were titled "Corporate Tax Policy" and "The Global Market: Government Policy." Weidenbaum also presented a lecture on "The Competitive Status of U.S. Manufacturing" at the annual meeting of the National Association of Business Economists in San Francisco.

Colette H. Winn, Ph.D., associate professor of French, delivered a paper at the Colloque International on "Joachim de Du Bellay" in Angers, France. The paper is titled "Ecriture et Negation dans les Regrets de Joachim du Bellay."


AIDS virus — continued from p. 5

The School of Medicine, and Steve Adams, Ph.D., of the Monsanto Co. This research has been supported by the military chimpanzee research and by Monsanto through the Wash- ington University/Monsanto Joint Research Program. Signed on March 10, 1984, and now having a total value of $5.4 million, the joint research agreement is the largest biological research-support program between an American corporation and a university.

"Monsanto played a key role in the development of this project because of their interest in a fundamental biologi- cal question — the role of fatty acids in protein replication. They might also prove to have significant clinical potential," Gordon said.
Alcoholic males may affect intelligence of offspring

Alcoholic mothers who often sacrifice their unborn children's health to fetal alcohol syndrome, though only ones taking that horrific risk with the future. Groundbreaking investigations at the School of Medicine of the University of California, San Diego, suggest that fathers who drink heavily prior to conception and in the early stage of pregnancy children also might be instrumental in producing long-term toxic effects in their offspring.

The research shows that adult male rats sired by alcoholic fathers required significantly longer than their normal counterparts to acquire two learning tasks regularly used to test memory in laboratory rats. "They showed a basic flaw in their ability to learn," says Theodore J. Cicero, Ph.D., who directed the study. On developmental measurements and in all other observations, the "paternal alcohol" offspring were no different from control rats themselves — were normal.

"A lot of time and energy have been spent investigating the damage an alcoholic mother does to her offspring. Now we must begin to consider the father's role," says Cicero, a professor of neuropharmacology. Though he and his co-investigators are not comfortable extrapolating directly from studies of laboratory work to the human population, Cicero says the results of the animal study should, "allow us to focus clinical investigations into the effects of alcohol."

The research, part of a series of experiments done over the last seven years exploring the effects of various stresses on the offspring of alcoholic sires, used male rats given free access to drinks in which 35 percent of the calories were derived from alcohol. Cicero says such a diet makes them, "Heavily dependent and intoxicated much of the time, the equivalent of human alcoholics." Tests of blood alcohol content in the animals revealed levels of 100 milligrams per 100 milliliters, an amount commonly expressed as 1 percent.

The learning impairment also appears to be relatively selective. Wozniak says that the lab animals are now being tested on tasks not related to spatial or working memory, and early results show no difference between the groups.

Alcoholism has been well established as a disease with a genetic component, but researchers have looked principally for a personality trait or a behavioral predilection passed along as the triggering factor, Cicero says. This new work suggests that the effect, while still genetically transmitted, may be more biochemically direct and not a function of generations-old genetic trait. The mechanism by which the specific deficit occurs is not yet clear, but the possibility exists that alcohol has a toxic effect on some, perhaps doing direct chromosomal damage. Rat sperms have a life of 42 days, long enough that the sperm responsible for conception were viable during the period of the rat's "alcoholism." The effect might translate into a learning deficit for animals conceived via the alcoholic sires does not go away as they age. It is not "developmentally overcome," in Cicero's words.

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Major advance in Parkinson's disease treatment

People diagnosed with early Parkinson's disease may now be able to substantially delay the onset of disabling symptoms by taking the drug deprenyl.

The finding, reported November 16 in the New England Journal of Medicine, is a result of the largest controlled clinical trial ever conducted for Parkinson's disease, according to Joel S. Perlmutter, M.D., assistant professor of neurology at the School of Medicine. Perlmutter headed the St. Louis portion of the multicenter trial.

"Though not a cure, the study shows deprenyl dramatically delays the onset of disabling symptoms, which means for patients a longer period of time to continue working, participate fully in family activities, and enjoy physical well-being," says Perlmutter.

Deprenyl and a special form of vitamin E called tocopherol were systemically evaluated in the DATATOP (Deprenyl and Tocopherol Antioxidative Therapy of Parkinsonism) study. The School of Medicine is one of 28 institutions participating in the clinical trial, conducted by the Parkinson Study Group and sponsored primarily by the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke of the National Institutes of Health. Additional local support is provided by the Greater St. Louis Chapter of the American Parkinson's Disease Association.

Twenty patients from the St. Louis area were among the 900 nationwide who took part in the substance-all therapy, which began in 1987. Results indicated that the drug deprenyl significantly delayed the time until these patients, who all had early Parkinson's disease, required levodopa therapy to treat serious disabilities. Levodopa, the mainstay of treatment for Parkinson's disease, suppresses many symptoms but does not slow the progression of the disease; its benefit to patients is limited because it works only temporarily.

"This finding that deprenyl delays the need for levodopa is particularly important for Parkinson's patients at the early stages of the disease," Perlmutter explains. In addition to its effectiveness, he notes, levodopa and similar medications can be associated with adverse effects including abnormal involuntary movements, clinical fluctuations, and hallucinations.

Researchers who received deprenyl reached a predetermined point of disability nearly one year later than those who did not receive deprenyl (26 months with disability vs. 35 months without deprenyl). Deprenyl treatment also significantly increased the time patients remained gainfully employed, which can mean increased productivity and annual savings of hundreds of millions of dollars. Side effects associated with deprenyl were minor.

The DATATOP study is ongoing, but because of the dramatic nature of the findings, has been modified so that all participating subjects now take deprenyl.

The study investigators hope that the continued monitoring of subjects to the planned conclusion of the trial in 1992 will provide more information about the long-term effects of deprenyl, the potential benefits of tocopherol and the interaction of these experimental treatments.

Investigators will examine the effects of deprenyl before and after the need for levodopa, and begin to assess the impact of treatments on factors such as chemical measures in cerebrospinal fluid, mental functioning and life expectancy. All DATATOP findings are coordinated through the University of Rochester in New York.

"We hope the ongoing study will provide additional information on how to better treat the disease and ultimately to help find a cure," says Perlmutter. "But for now, we're happy that we can extend the quality of life for people at the early stages of this debilitating disease."

$3.5 million

Grant funds local effort to prevent AIDS among IV drug users

The National Institute on Drug Abuse has awarded $3.5 million to the School of Medicine for research designed to improve drug treatment in order to prevent the spread of HIV infection among IV drug users in the St. Louis area.

The four-and-a-half year grant will support researchers from the Department of Psychiatry in an effort that is unprecedented locally to persuade IV drug users to get treatment by providing 300 new treatment slots at drug-free treatment and a methadone maintenance clinic. This will signify leading waiting lists for drug treatment in the inner city. In addition, the project will provide street outreach in high risk areas to educate the community on ways to reduce the risk for HIV infection and to distribute vouchers for drug treatment.

"At last we, as researchers, have the opportunity to work directly with St. Louis area treatment programs to help the intravenous drug user," says epidemiologist Linda B. Corrler, Ph.D., principal investigator of the study.

Minority drug users need particular attention because they often are less likely to enter treatment," Corrler, a research instructor in psychiatry, will head the collaborative effort involving Washington University's Department of Psychiatry and pediatrics, two areas of substance abuse treatment programs - BASIC and West End Clinic - and the Metropolitan AIDS Program.

Researchers will work with the staff at these centers to make program improvements that until now have been impossible, largely due to lack of funds. Over time, the investigators will evaluate street outreach and improvements in the treatment programs and compare their effectiveness. The team will administer standardized interviews to examine a number of factors, including relapse to drug use, needle-sharing and high risk sexual behaviors, the programs' retention rates, employment, psychiatric symptoms and rates of HIV infection.

Cottier currently is conducting the first study in the St. Louis area on the prevalence of HIV infection in IV drug users and their needle-sharing and sexual partners. That three-year project is also funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.
First effective treatment found for hepatitis C

Researchers at the School of Medicine are part of a team that has found an effective treatment for reducing the liver damage caused by chronic hepatitis C, a serious, chronic disease.

Results of a multicenter study published in the Nov. 30 issue of The New England Journal of Medicine indicate that a six-month course of interferon alpha, recombinant human alpha interferon, resulted in significant improvement in liver function tests in about half of patients with hepatitis C. Hepatitis C accounts for more than 90 percent of all hepatitis cases contracted through blood transfusions — approximately 150,000 cases per year in the United States. Half of those cases will develop chronic hepatitis C, which can lead to cirrhosis of the liver and liver failure.

"Untreated, no therapy has been shown effective in treating chronic hepatitis C," says Robert P. Perrillo, M.D., associate professor of medicine at the School of Medicine and director of the division of gastroenterology at the Veterans Administration Medical Center. "Until now, interferon therapy continued."

According to the study, side effects associated with interferon therapy were tolerable and usually short-lived. These side-effects, which included flu-like symptoms such as muscle ache, headache and fever, typically improved or ceased as therapy continued.

The Centers for Disease Control estimates that between 1 and 5 percent of all Americans carry the hepatitis C virus. Although many cases of the chronic form are asymptomatic and mild, cirrhosis, a destructive and sometimes fatal liver disease, develops in 30 to 40 percent of patients with chronic hepatitis C.

OASIS grant aim: to help older adults meet emotional challenges of aging

A $50,000 grant to evaluate the effects of a program to help older adults meet the mental and emotional challenges of aging has been awarded to OASIS (Older Adult Service and Information System). OASIS is the St. Louis-based national educational, cultural and wellness program for people 60 and older. The group's two-year grant, funded by the Retirement Research Foundation, will be used to test a program in conjunction with the School of Medicine's Program in Occupational Therapy and the Jewish Hospital Program on Aging.

The project will be conducted in conjunction with the School of Medicine's Program in Occupational Therapy and the Jewish Hospital Program on Aging. Both the School of Medicine and Jewish Hospital are local sponsors of OASIS along with Famous-Barr.

The grant will enable OASIS to evaluate a program that could make a significant difference in the quality of life for older adults in St. Louis and throughout the OASIS network. Plans are to evaluate four curriculum modules dealing with self-esteem, activity and leisure, relationships and empowerment for older adults, and to conduct pilot tests in St. Louis OASIS centers beginning this spring. After the modules have been thoroughly tested and revised over the two-year grant period, they will be ready for use in other OASIS cities.

The OASIS program was founded in St. Louis in 1982 to provide educational, cultural and health maintenance programs for those over the age of 60. Initially funded by a grant from the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, OASIS now receives major support from the May Department Stores Co. Currently there are 22 OASIS centers in May Company stores in 17 cities.

The St. Louis OASIS centers are located at Famous-Barr Clayton, Northland and Southtown stores.
Searches for professional positions are under way

Washington University is conducting searches to fill a professional position on the Hilltop Campus and three professional positions on the Medical Campus.

Hilltop opening

Associate Director for International Studies — Washington University announces the opening of a new position as associate director for International Studies. Under the guidance of the director of International Studies, the associate director will have a full-time administrative role involving coordination of international and area studies programs. Part-time teaching on an adjunct basis is also possible.

Duties of the associate director will include identification of funding opportunities and preparation of institutional grant proposals for international and area studies programs, advisement of faculty members on individual grant applications, recruitment for and coordination of campus Fulbright programs, coordination of publications program in international studies, and coordination of conferences, workshops and study tours for visitors in international studies. Salary and starting date are negotiable.

Applicants should possess an appropriate academic background in a related discipline with broad international experience preferred. They should have administrative experience, and skills in oral and written communications, and prior involvement with fund-raising or funding agencies.

Resumes and the names of individuals willing to serve as references should be mailed by Jan. 30 to: Dean Edward N. Wilson, Chair, International Studies Search Committee, Washington University, Campus Box 1187, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63130. Telephone: (314) 982-6643.

Medical openings

Assistant Dean for Finance — Requirements: an MBA, MHA or graduate degree in a related management field with a minimum 5 years senior management experience in a university school administration.

Special skills required: The role of this position is to organize and administer functions associated with the management of all financial resources of the medical school, bearing direct responsibility for the central administrative budget of approximately $85 million, monitoring the financial performance of numerous academic and nonacademic financially autonomous units and coordinating the preparation and presentation of periodic aggregate financial reports for the entire medical school.

The assistant dean for finance will be responsible for the administrative management of the medical school's Finance Office, including financial information systems, selected business support services and development of a clinical systems support staff. In addition, this office will represent the school in high-level negotiations with third-party payers, affiliated teaching hospitals and other organizations contracting for services.

Assistant Dean for Administration — Requirements: a MIA, MHR or graduate degree in health-related management, with a minimum 5 years prior management experience in medical school administration.

Special skills required: The role of this position is to manage the nonacademic administrative affairs of the medical school in all areas where the central administration coordinates activities and provides support services for

Guide for finding help with personal problems

Financial problems

Consumer Credit Counseling Service: 1425 Hampton, St. Louis 63108, 647-6004. No fee for service.

Legal problems

Legal Aid Society: 625 North Euclid, St. Louis 63108. 267-7700.

Lawyers Reference Service: Civil Courts Building, 12th & Market 63101, 622-4999. Clayton Court House, 3rd Floor, Carondelet, 63105. 899-3075. $5 fee to talk to lawyer on duty; $20 for referral for further services.

Reimbursement for child care expense

Any employee who participated in the Child Care Reimbursement Account during 1989 will have funds remaining in his or her account as of Dec. 31, 1989. These accounts will be provided a statement during January 1990 showing the balance remaining in the account.

Social service agencies

Family and Children's Service of Greater St. Louis: 107 South Meramec, Clayton 63105, 727-3235

Jewish Family and Children's Service: 9385 Olive Blvd., University City 63132, 999-1000

Jewish Family and Children's Service: 4625 Lindell, St. Louis 63108, 361-2321

Family Resource Center (child or spouse abuse): 9390 Lindell, St. Louis 63108, 534-9550

需要帮助的案例：

医疗健康服务工作人员在继续工作的同时，正在积极参与100个最需要帮助的案件计划。部门收到的礼物和节日庆典为详细介绍计划作出了贡献。健康服务部门正在为大学员工所花费的正常花费合并起来，为山丘、医学院和行政服务中心的100个最需要帮助的案件作出贡献。任何有兴趣参与这个计划的人都应该联系副校长格洛丽亚·W·怀特，电话：982-4357，9至21时。

Referral: 647-4357, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.,

星期一至星期四

财务问题

Consumer Credit Counseling Service: 1425 Hampton, St. Louis 63108, 647-6004. No fee for service.

法律问题

Legal Aid Society: 625 North Euclid, St. Louis 63108. 267-7700.

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补偿儿童托儿费

任何在1989年参与儿童托儿费报销账户的员工在12月31日将有剩余资金。这些账户将在1月提供一份1990年1月1日余额的声明。

社会服务机构

家庭及儿童服务中心

Greater St. Louis: 107 South Meramec, Clayton 63105, 727-3235

犹太家庭及儿童服务中心

9385 Olive Blvd., University City 63132, 999-1000

犹太家庭及儿童服务中心

4625 Lindell, St. Louis 63108, 361-2321

家庭资源中心（儿童或配偶虐待）

9390 Lindell, St. Louis 63108, 534-9550

人员新闻

人员新闻出现在《记录》每月出版一次。

助理副校长的职位

助理副校长的工作职责包括国际关系和区域研究的管理工作。具体要求包括：MBA、MHA或相关管理领域的硕士学位，5年以上的高级管理经验。

特别技能要求：该职位的职责包括组织和管理与医学学校的行政办公室有关的财务活动，负责与第三方支付者、附属教学医院和其他签订合同的组织进行高层面的谈判，代表学校向服务提供者（如教学医院和其他组织）签订合同。

助理行政副校长的职位

助理行政副校长的工作职责包括：MBA、MHR或相关管理领域的硕士学位，5年以上的管理经验。

特别技能要求：该职位的职责包括负责管理医疗学校的非学术性管理事务。

人员新闻

人员新闻包括国际和区域研究的管理工作。
CALENDAR

Approaches to the Inhibition of HIV

4 p.m. Dept. of Chemistry Seminar, "Structure and Dynamics of Some I onic Clusters," Mark Crofton, Dept. of Chemistry, U. of Chicago Driving. 411 Milliken Lab.

4 p.m. Dept. of Anthropology Colloquium, "Feeding and Seed Production of Pediobius and Chinenopsis," Warren Kirszen, prof., Dept. of Anthropology, U. of New York, and Dr. Physical Anthropology Program, National Museum of Natural History, 1015 H Street, N.W.

6 p.m. Dept. of Germanic Languages and Literatures Lecture, "Precision 1911-1931 in 'schilderstamden: Wilhelm Alberti, Johannes Gerson Steiffel, Christian Graue, prof. of German, U. of Melbourne, Australia. 4th Ouse, Dinner Hall.

Friday, Dec. 8


4 p.m. Dept. of Chemistry Seminar, "Transition Metal Complexes of Reactive Silicon Intermediates," Don Tilley, Dept. of Inorganic Chemistry, U. of Calif.-San Diego. 311 McMillen Lab.

Monday, Dec. 11

4 p.m. Dept. of Biology Seminar, "Decapentaplegic: Level of Discovery," Dr. D. E. Graft, Harvard U. 322 Rebstock Hall.

Tuesday, Dec. 12

4 p.m. Dept. of Chemistry Seminar, "Inter- and Intra- Molecular Electronic Processes: By eta-Photoinitiation and Energy Transfer in Photosynthetic Plants," John Jean, Dept. of Chemistry, U. of Chicago, 311 Milliken Lab.

4 p.m. AIDS Clinical Trials Unit Presents "The LDL and Intermolecular Electronic Processes: Cis- and Trans- Rections on Single Crystal Surfaces." Yamasaki, T. S., 311 McMillen Lab.

Thursday, Dec. 14

10 a.m. 7th Annual Preservation Year Lecture Series: "The Future of Photographs," Dr. Alvin Silver, member of the Editorial Board of SLNENT Simon Hall, May Aud.


4:30 p.m. Dept. of Mathematics Colloquium, "Geometric Form and the Problem of Evolutionary Equations," Thomas Kappeler, Brown U. 199 Cupples Hall.

Friday, Dec. 15


PERFORMANCES


MUSIC

Sunday, Dec. 10

4 p.m. Performing Arts Dept. Presents National Wind Ensemble Concert, with Janet Noyes directing. Graham Chapel.

EXHIBITIONS

"Meditations: The Decade of the Eighties," featuring paintings by Lawrence D. Steefel Jr. WU School of Fine Arts. Brown, the administrative coordinator at the Art Institute of Chicago, has exhibited throughout the United States and Japan. Through Dec. 8. Lewis Center, Gallery 721, 725 Kingsford Ave. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. weekdays. For more info., call 889-7014.


"University of Kentucky Sculpture Exhibit," part of an exchange between the two universities. Through Dec. 17. Baby Hall. Baby Hall. 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. weekdays. For more info., call 889-4045.

Tribute to the artist

Steefel paintings to be on exhibit

Paintings by Lawrence D. Steefel Jr. will be on display from Dec. 10-31 in the Gallery of Art. His degree from Haverford College, 1968, pictured above, is included in the exhibit, titled "Meditations: The Decade of the Eighties.

Schools exchange sculptures for display

During the 1990 spring semester, a sculpture exhibit by student and faculty of Washington University will be displayed at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. Steiffel says that similar exchanges have been held with other universities, such as Indiana State at Evansville, but this is the first time it has been done with the University of Kentucky.

Baby Hall is open 10 a.m.-4 p.m. weekdays and 1-5 p.m. weekends.

For more information on the exhibit, call 889-4043.